

There is a rumour current, say a native paper, that H.E. Cheng, Vice-Consul, has been recently denounced by a Consul and that, in consequence, the Emperor has telegraphed to H.E. to return to Peking to answer the alleged impeachment. H.E. is expected to leave Hongkong by the *Empress of Japan*, on route for Peking.

A very rich petroleum vein, says the *Yapah Herald*, has been discovered near the upper course of the Saitobu river, Teikyo-gun, Teikyo province, in Hokkaido, by two aborigines of Soya, Hokkaido. The petroleum gushes out from three places and falls into a natural basin. The supply is apparently inexhaustible and the quality very good. It is only necessary to remove the sediment to make it fit for immediate use.

With regard to the modified Section 22 of the U.S. Dingley Tariff Bill, which imposed a discriminating duty of 10 per cent, *ad valorem* on all goods imported into America in foreign bottoms, but was temporarily suspended as soon as it became law, the *Kobe Chronicle* is informed that a telegram has been received in Kobe from America, stating that the U.S. Attorney-General has given it as his opinion that the differential duty of 10 per cent, will not be enforced.

Just at present there seems to be a regular epidemic of riots in Japan, says the *Advertiser*. A few days ago some of the inhabitants of a place called Kanda, near Nijiga, distinguished with what the *Advertiser* considers the negligence of Mr. Kanjuro Umekawa, the headman of the village, in only temporarily patching up a broken river embankment, called a meeting and proceeded *en masse* to make things lively for him. On Sept. 13th some 500 of them took chopsticks and that variety of arms which does duty for a spear in Japan, and proceeded to "interview" him. On the way to his house they had to cross a bridge, and here, like Horatius of old, stood a police inspector with a couple of subordinates. After he had arranged the mob to no purpose he drew his sword, but this only made things worse, and he was fairly mobbed from his position. The victorious mob then advanced on the house of Mr. Umekawa and had a good time in smashing things up. Then they went to the District Office and clamoured for the dismissal of the unpopular headman.

The engine for the Japan Cotton Spinning Company's factory at Nishitomo recently arrived from England, says the *Kobe Chronicle*. It was tested on the 16th September, with satisfactory results, and since that date the machinery has been at work. The factory, which will engage in weaving as well as spinning, at present has 204 looms with 15,000 spindles, but it is built to accommodate 500 looms and 23,000 spindles. The *Shogyo Shimpo* reports that the Japanese Committee of the Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company held a meeting on the 17th ult., at Osaka, and after a deal of discussion decided to send two delegates to Shanghai to find purchasers for the machinery ordered and for the site acquired by the Company at that port. In the event of the delegates failing to secure buyers at Shanghai, the committee is resolved to ask to have the contract for the machinery cancelled. Several intending purchasers, it is stated, have appeared, but the negotiations have fallen through in every case. Recently Messrs. Sato, the Indian merchants, offered to buy the machinery, and a Chinese at Shanghai offered to take over the site. Replies have been made to these offers, but it is hardly expected that they will prove acceptable. It is added that some of the contractors supplying the machinery are pressing the company to take delivery of the goods.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD ASSAULT CASE.

THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

At the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, the charge of assault preferred by Wong Wang Leung, clerk at the Observatory, against Mr. Gedge, was brought up on remand. Mr. Gedge was willing to express his regret to the Magistrate but declined to apologise, and the cross-examination against Wong Wang Leung was proceeded with. Mr. Gedge gave evidence and his statement has already appeared in our columns on the 5th inst.

His Worship—I understand that you decline to apologise to the defendant.

Mr. Gedge—I do.

His Worship—As I left the case the other day, I expressed the opinion that it was one that might have been settled outside and if the different parties did not choose to settle it that way I would give my decision to-day. Since the case was adjourned I have now had the opportunity of seeing the defendant (Mr. Gedge) give his evidence on oath and also his declaration of what occurred. I am of opinion that defendant (Mr. Gedge) is in no way to blame for what occurred considering the whole of this unfortunate incident began entirely, in the first place, from the accidental hostility of the plaintiff and in the next place, from the improper behaviour of the plaintiff after the mistake was made. If it is true that he made use to Mr. Gedge of such an expression as alleged and also a filthy Chinese expression, I say that if he received any blow and also a blow that he deserved. From the first I had doubts as to what would make the defendant strike the Chinaman in the way he describes, without apparently the slightest provocation. The account now given by Mr. Gedge is an entirely reasonable and rational explanation of what happened. I believe entirely in his story, that he did not intend to strike the complainant, any blow and only put out his hand against him because he was coming towards him in a stupid and lumbering way and looking in another direction. If it had ended there it would have been all right but the Chinaman was quarrelsome and took steps to bring the matter before the Court. I am of opinion that the defendant, Mr. Gedge, who was summoned in the first instance, was not in the slightest degree to blame and the summons is dismissed. If he wishes to press his summons against the Chinaman, I will take it. (To Mr. Gedge). Do you wish to go on with the summons?

Mr. Gedge—I do, most certainly. I think I am entitled to do so.

The defendant (Wong Wang Leung) asked for the case to be remanded.

His Worship—I shall not do so.

Defendant then commenced a series of irrelevant questions which tried the patience of all present. At length the Magistrate stopped him and said—I have already expressed an opinion that I consider you are to blame in this affair, and I am inclined to give you an opportunity of expressing regret at what occurred and then I will let the matter drop. If you are not inclined to do that, I will settle the matter myself. The plaintiff, Mr. Gedge, was willing to express regret for what had occurred but I have not found it necessary. In this case it is necessary to consider the whole thing occurred through you, and I give you an opportunity of expressing your regret. I understand that you are annoyed at it, but he (Mr. Gedge) had no intention of striking you the blow that was intended for warding off the Chinaman. (After a short pause). Are you willing now to express regret at the occurrence? I am not calling on you to apologise to Mr. Gedge.

Defendant (through the interpreter)—I wish to say that, being a gentleman, I regret very much that this thing happened.

His Worship—That is not the kind of expression of regret that I want. And you willing to give an expression of regret at the occurrence without qualification?

Defendant made several replies to the Bench.

Mr. Gedge (to his Worship)—You see what kind of a man he is; a cheeky fellow, and he thinks that he can have the street for himself and all the Europeans have to go out. I ask your Worship to impose a penalty that is only justice to the Europeans.

Defendant—I was born in a British colony.

His Worship—It has nothing to do with whether you are a Chinese, Arabian, Turk or American. It is not a question of race at all. It is a question of a collision in the street. In saying that you are in the wrong I am not saying that you are in the wrong because you are a Chinese. The reason I say you are in the wrong is because of what you did in the whole affair. At first I was inclined to think that Mr. Gedge was in the wrong. I have now reviewed the whole story and I find that you are in the wrong. As you wish to leave the matter in my hands and won't express regret in the proper form, I will settle the case by fineing you \$10.

THE HAWAIIAN ANTI-ANNEXATIONISTS.

An anti-annexation mass meeting was held at Honolulu on September 8th, which, according to the *Bulletin* of that place, was not very largely attended nor very representative. The above-named journal in its issue of September 7th says:—

As stated in yesterday's *Bulletin* there were but two speakers at the so-called native mass meeting last evening, J. K. Kaui and Kalanika'ohi. There were about two hundred natives present and probably one hundred of other nationalities, attracted to the scene by curiosity. At no time were there more than 350 people present during the meeting.

In its editorial columns the same paper observes:—

In proportion to the Hawaiian population of Honolulu, the mass meeting against annexation yesterday evening had a small attendance. One member out of every native family in Honolulu would have given an assembly of 2,500 to 3,500 people. Yet, with a considerable proportion of women, the attendance was not a fifth of that number. As a telling exhibit of the amount of opposition will come in the future, it does not show that the Hawaiians who stayed away are generally in favor of annexation. It goes far to prove the extravagance of statements on the other side regarding the extent and degree of native opposition.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION INTO THE GREAT COLONIES.

The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, in the course of his speech to the Colonial Premier, said on this vexed question:—"One other question I have to mention, and only one—that is, I wish to direct your attention to certain legislation which is in process of consideration, or which has been passed by some of the colonies in regard to the immigration of aliens, and particularly of Asiatics. I have seen these Bills, and they differ in some respects one from the other, but there is no one of them, except perhaps, the Bill which comes to us from Natal, to which we can look with satisfaction. I wish to say that Her Majesty's Government thoroughly appreciates the object and the needs of the colonies in dealing with this matter. We quite sympathise with the determination of the white inhabitants of these colonies, which are in comparatively close proximity to millions and hundreds of millions of Asiatics, that they shall not be an influx of people alien in civilization, in religion, and in customs, whose influx, moreover, would most seriously interfere with the legitimate rights of the existing labour population. An immigration of that kind must, I quite understand, in the interests of the colonies, be prevented at all hazards, and we shall not offer any opposition to the proposals intended with that object. But we ask you also to bear in mind the traditions of the Empire, which makes no distinction in favour of Asiatics as against those of Europe, and to exclude, by reason of their colour or by reason of their race, all Her Majesty's Indian subjects, or even all Asiatics, would be an act so offensive to those peoples that it would be most painful. I am quite certain, to Her Majesty to have to sanction it. Consider what has been brought to your notice during your visit to this country. The United Kingdom owes, as its brightest and greatest dependency, its enormous Empire of India, with 300,000,000 of subjects, who are loyal to the Crown as you are yourselves, and among them there are hundreds and thousands of men who are every whit as civilised as we are ourselves; who are, if that is anything, better born, in the sense that they have older traditions and older families; who are men of wealth, men of cultivation, men of distinguished valour, men who have brought whole armies and placed them at the service of the Queen, and have in times of great difficulty and trouble—such, for instance, as on the occasion of the Indian Mutiny—saved the Empire by their gallantry and their courage. 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Intimations.

Dr. KNORR'S
ANTIPIRYNE

"LION BRAND."
In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &c.
FEVER, RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS.
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)
SOLUBLE CASKIN-SILVER PREPARATION.
Used in Gonorrhoea in 1 to 2 per cent. solution possesses similar bactericidal action to silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.
It is requested that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

CHINA EXPORT IMPORT & BANK CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

KUHN & KOMOR,
JAPANESE FIRE ART CURIOS,
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,
35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA
and
36, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1896. [437]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
TO-MORROW,
(FRIDAY), the 8th October, 1897,
commencing at 3 P.M.,
at his Sales Room, Zealand Street, No. 2.

A QUANTITY OF
FINE GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY
belonging to the estate of a deceased
gentleman.

Compiling—
1 GOLD CHRONOMETER, 18 Cases—Rey-
ter—by L. Ardema's, Genl. Sec.
1 GOLD CHAIN, 2 Pairs SLEEVE-LINKS
(Gold and Silver), GOLD STUDS,
Gold and Silver CHARMS,
&c., &c., &c.

1 LANCASTER'S WHOLEPLATE POCKET
INSTANTOGRAPH, complete with 3
Slideholders.
1 REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.
1 SEXTANT.

A small Invoice of American Gold Plated
Ladies and Gentlemen's WATCHES
by WALTHAM.
On View at the Undersigned's.
TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.
PAUL BREWITT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1897. [1329]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 410.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of
Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction,
to be held on the 11th day of October,
1897, at 3 P.M., are
published for general information.
By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 24th September, 1897. [1513]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by
Public Auction Sale, to be held Monday,
11th day of October, 1897, at 3 P.M., by Order
of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of
CROWN LAND off Wing Fung Street, in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.
PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Regency No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	1,150	Wing Fung St. 1st	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	374	5,137

PUBLIC AUCTION.

**SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY**
IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have
received instructions from Mr. BRUCE
SHEPHERD, the Trustee,
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1897,
at 3 P.M.,
ON THE PREMISES
Nos. 355 and 357, Queen's Road Central,
Victoria, Hongkong,
IN ONE LOT.

All these PIECES or PARCELS OF GROUND
registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOTS
Nos. 543 and 542 with the mortgages or tenements
thereon known as Nos. 355 and 357,
Queen's Road Central (abutting on the Western
Market).

The properties are held under Leases direct
from the Crown for the respective terms of 999
years each from the 16th November, 1897, under
the usual terms and conditions contained in the
Crown Leases of this Colony.

The annual Crown Rent of Inland Lot 543 is
£133. 9s. (18.10), and of Inland Lot 542,
£133. 7d. (17.8s.).
The whole of the premises are let in one letting
to a monthly tenant at £120 per month
(the landlord paying the outgoings), but as the
houses contain only two stories and a basement
the rent might be considerably increased if the
houses be rebuilt to the height of the adjoining
premises.

For further Particulars and conditions of Sale,
apply to
H. L. DENNIS,
Solicitor for the Vendor,
64, Queen's Road Central,
or to
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1897. [1510]

Dr. OVERLACH'S
MIGRAININE

"LION BRAND"
(ANTIPIRYNE—CAFFEINE—CITRATE)
(1) Excellent results in the severest cases of
migraine, as well as in headache arising
from alcoholic, nicotine and morphia poisoning,
neurasthenia, influenza, grippe, &c.

(2) The best antipyretic, even in threatened
collapse, because the caffeine of Migrainine acts
simultaneously as an analgesic.
Use only Dr. OVERLACH'S MIGRAININE,
"Lion Brand," and always prescribe
"MIGRAININE HOECHST."

The best medium dose for adults is 17 grains,
given once or twice daily in powder or in
solution.
Sole Manufacturers—
FARMWORKS VORM. MEISTER LUCIUS
& DRUNING, HOECHST a. M.
Literature of the above Preparations supplied
gratis at request to medical men.

Sole Agents for China,
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 15th September 1896. [131]

THE LEADING CATERERS.
COMPARE OUR
MENU, BILLIARD TABLES and
LIQUORS to all others.
THE GRILL ROOM.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1897. [1342]

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot and Damages.
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Hongkong, 15th September 1896. [131]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG."
Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 8th instant,
at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1897. [1520]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
AND
OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

FOR
PORTLAND, OREGON.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

HE Steamship
"MOGUL"
Capt. Wright, sailing at Noon, on TUES-
DAY, the 12th October, will proceed to
PORTLAND, OREGON, via MOJI, KOBE
and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bill of Lading issued to Pacific
Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United
States Ports.
Consular Invoice of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of the Freight Agent, Oregon Railroad
and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.
Parcels must be sent to our Office (with
address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day
previous to sailing.
For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1897. [1458]

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